

Cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 7, 1919.
REACTION DOOMED CONFERENCE
TO PRESERVE AMERICAN RIGHTS
PRACTICAL POLITICS
CAMOUFLAGE IN INDUSTRY WARFARE
DEMOCRACY AND PRODUCTION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
BIM Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 169—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 535 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 316—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 908 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 294—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 423—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1032—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 239.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 433—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, B-g and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsters—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 3 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Reaction Doomed Conference

By Chester M. Wright.

When the National Industrial Conference came to a crash at the conclusion of nearly three weeks of ineffective debate it arrived at a point that might have been predicated at the outset. Failure was written down for the conference at its birth.

The conference brought together three groups of persons. That is what the record shows. But there were in those three groups two main divisions and a number of smaller divisions.

The two main divisions were composed of employers and workers. The workers engaged themselves in an effort to secure agreement to propositions declaring the establishment in industrial life of certain fundamental principles. Without establishment of these principles no structure could be built. The employers were determined that there should be what one member of the employers' group defined as "no concession that would even grant that a worker was a human being."

The labor group submitted a program, which included not only a declaration of rights, but a proposal for machinery to lessen industrial disturbances.

On the first issue with which the conference was faced the employers took their stand. That issue was collective bargaining. The employers were determined from the first that there should not be recognition of true collective bargaining. Labor regarded establishment of that principle as of first importance and could see no way of continuing to other questions unless on that first point there was agreement.

The conference broke up because the employers would not accept a collective bargaining resolution. In wording the resolution on which the final test was made the labor men weakened the language as much as they possibly could in the hope of arriving at agreement and saving the conference. When the final vote was cast Samuel Gompers said to the employers, "You have legislated us out of the conference."

The employers, however, claimed that they were for collective bargaining. They said that they were for the principle, but they didn't like the trade union definition.

The fact is worth getting clearly stated. The employers were opposed to dealing with trade unions. They favored what they called collective bargaining with what they called "shop councils." They favored bargaining with what really are "company unions," set up by the companies and so organized as to be always responsive to company wishes. In effect, the kind of bargaining that the employers were willing to agree to was a kind in which they could bargain with themselves through something that they call a "shop council," which is their own creature.

The employers made much of their own statement that nobody opposed collective bargaining, and when newspaper reports showed what had taken place they were loud in their protestations that these reports were all wrong. They said collective bargaining had not been defeated; only one form of it had been disapproved.

That was the lawyer's way of looking at it. Stripping away legal quibbling and technicalities, collective bargaining was not favored by the employers in that conference and their opposition to it was maintained to the last. They defeated it.

The lawyers who sat in that conference are worth considering. Frederick P. Fish, Boston patent lawyer and one-time head of the Bell telephone interests in Boston, led the fight for the employers. Of him it has been written that if he were to go on the stage in the character of a capitalist the stage manager would send him back to take off some of his make-up.

Fish fished for every possible technicality he could lay his hands on—and he, being a man of wide experience in that line, found much that he could hold up to an anxious group of employers.

In addition to Fish, there was a man in constant contact with the employers (sitting with their group in open session much of the time), a man not a member of the conference, but retained as an "adviser" by one of the employers' associations—a man described by Samuel Gompers as "An Austrian with a Russian education," who constantly kept the Prussian concept in the foreground among the employers.

The employers, with their lawyers and their "industrial experts," searched every resolution for hidden meanings. They would accept the ordinary meaning of words in no instance. Simple sentences were torn apart and tortured and dissected by corps of advisers and "experts." When the employers held meetings of their group it was common to find more advisers and "experts" than group members in attendance.

The employers came, not to agree, but to stand pat. There was not in the employers' group any large and successful employer of union men. It was a group committed to the fight against unions—committed to reaction. Through the life of the conference this group stood like a rock against principles almost universally accepted.

Nothing illustrates with more force, or with better authority, the real character of the conference than a statement made on the floor of the last session by H. B. Endicott. Mr. Endicott is no partisan of trade unions. In his big shoe factory he has no unions. But he stood for the collective bargaining resolution. And this employer said that the employers' group was so fearful of the hidden meaning of words that they even found that the word "yes" had more than one meaning. He charged them with having to consult "headquarters" over the long distance telephone before they could act on any question and heaped ridicule upon their temerity in dealing with the collective bargaining issue.

The conference was not a complete failure. It served a purpose. It got the issues before the country. It showed where the line is drawn. And, unless a number of shrewd observers are entirely wrong, it showed that great, anti-union employers are perfectly willing to go somewhat out of their way to force upon labor a fight for the maintenance of rights won by the hardest fighting in the last two and three decades.

The labor delegation, in the closing hours of the conference, showed a fine and high sense of the seriousness of the moment and of the duty of all who stand for democracy.

The conference had from the outset resolved itself into a contest between reaction and moderate progress. Reaction succeeded in digging itself in solidly.

Addressing the chairman of the employers' group during one of the conference sessions, Mr.

Gompers mentioned the fact that labor had been asked to take seats nearer the employers' group and then observed, "But now, in our vision, we see the lash he holds for us behind his back."

It was a figure of speech—but its translation was in every stand made by the employers; a stand which plainly set forth the determination of the employers in the conference to make no recognition of trades unionism, but to affirm in every possible manner the right of the employer to complete mastery over industry.

Labor left the conference with no threat. It left, rather, with a promise to continue its efforts for constructive progress toward human freedom.

THE ELECTION.

Last Tuesday's election resulted in a very clean victory for the Union Labor party. The results were, the Union Labor Party candidates being indicated by an asterisk:

Mayor—	
*Rolph	61,760
Schmitz	34,173
Police Judge—	
*Oppenheim	54,326
*Fitzpatrick	54,068
Louderback	40,190
District Attorney—	
*Brady	46,771
Fickert	40,338
Devall	7,422
Supervisors—	
*Shannon	47,894
Scott	45,126
*Bath	44,992
*Mulvihill	44,266
*Welch	43,047
Wolfe	40,658
Hayden	38,140
*Hynes	37,898
*Powers	37,227
*Duffy	37,100
*Lahaney	36,856
Keller	34,906
Hocks	32,422
Kortick	27,376
*Nolan	26,874
Harrington	25,848
Hare	14,896

Of the supervisors, six of the nine elected were on the Union Labor ticket, and two of the three others elected, namely Wolfe and Scott, have good labor records.

DEATHS.

The following members of the San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Emil C. Briese of the riggers and stevedores, Daniel D. Kelleher of the water workers, Walter Jacobs of the electrical workers, Horace Legry of the painters, Eston T. Whiting of the molders, John Dempsey of the bartenders.

RECEIPTS INCREASE.

That the receipts of the Municipal Street Railways have increased \$300 per day since the Labor Council levied a "conditional boycott" on the United Railroads two weeks ago, was the report made to the Council at its last meeting by delegates from the Carmen's Union.

TO PRESERVE AMERICAN RIGHTS.

For the purpose of formulating a program of action for the protection of mutual interests a national conference of organized workers and organized farmers has been called to meet in Washington on December 13th.

The American Federation of Labor is sponsor for the call. Its issuance was decided upon by the executive council.

Representatives of the 114 international trade unions, the four railroad brotherhoods and four farmers' organizations will be invited.

The farmers decided not to participate in issuing the summons, because their officers have no power to take such a step, but they will take part as delegates.

Following a meeting with representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and the four farm organizations held to perfect arrangements, Samuel Gompers issued the following statement:

"A conference was held in the American Federation of Labor Building this afternoon in which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the four farmers' organizations participated. General discussion ensued regarding the legislation pending in Congress inimical to the rights and interests of industrial and agricultural workers.

"Further discussion ensued regarding legislation which should be urged at the hands of Congress in the interests of the above.

"It was decided that the call for the conference determined upon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor should be jointly issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. It was decided that the conference should take place in Washington, Saturday, December 13th.

"The representatives of the farmers' organizations, though in entire sympathy with the discussion and purposes, stated that they had no authority from their organizations to join in the call for this conference, but that their conventions, which would be held within a month from now, would be glad to receive invitations upon which to act and select delegates for the December 13th conference."

The purpose and make-up of the coming conference constitutes an emphatic reply to those who, upon the collapse of the recent national industrial conference, predicted a growing "radicalism" in labor ranks approaching a revolutionary upheaval. It would be impossible to bring the organized farmers into conference for any purpose not truly constructive and sound.

Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union, made clear the viewpoint of the farmers in a statement declaring an alliance necessary. "Menaced by entrenched privilege on the one hand and a perilous red propaganda on the other," said he, "the nation is facing the most dangerous period since the Civil War." He declared that, though in the midst of prosperity, "the country is sitting on a powder magazine which threatens at any moment to explode, bringing devastation and untold suffering in its train."

The Washington conference will constitute a triple alliance for the purpose of pooling the protective resources and energy of the organizations called together—farmers, American Federation of Labor workers and railroad brotherhoods.

Congress has hung a red flag in front of both labor and farmers.

The anti-strike provision of the Cummins railroad bill is regarded by labor as meaning restoration of involuntary servitude. It is labor's fixed purpose to fight this bill to the finish. The farmers, on the other hand, are engaged in an effort to secure passage of a bill exempting co-operative organizations from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. They maintain that this law is preventing the proper operation of

farmers' co-operatives and making their officers liable to prison sentences. This, they set forth, is preventing the farmers from making their best fight on the high cost of living.

Farmers' organizations that will take part in the big December 13th conference are in the American Society of Equity, Farmers' Co-operative Union, National Board of Farm Organizations and the Federation of Milk Producers.

TO AID INDUSTRIAL CRIPPLES.

Congress has at last passed the Smith-Bankhead bill providing a million dollars yearly for a Federal-State system of vocational re-training for crippled industrial workers.

The bill, which unanimously passed the Senate in June, was passed by the House last week by a good margin, after a three-day debate in which the duty was urged upon the Nation and the states of extending to the maimed victims of industrial accidents similar opportunity for a return to skilled self-sustaining occupations within reach of their physical abilities as is now given to disabled soldiers and sailors.

Organized labor, state workmen's compensation officials and employers indorsed the campaign for this protective legislation. This victory for the workers is even more important than the law for vocational rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors since the industrial cripples far outnumber war cripples and their need is continuous.

"There are at present more than 100,000 permanently incapacitated workers in the United States, who will be benefited by this legislation, and this large army of casualties of peace is being increased at the rate of 11,500 every year."

Representative Bankhead of Alabama, who ably championed the bill in the House against a reactionary opposition that "would vote millions to protect cotton and hogs but balked at protection for workers," pointed out that workmen's compensation for a time comes to the aid of workers who are crippled in the course of duty; but when these benefits cease and the disabilities are such that they cannot again take up their usual occupations, many sink into beggary, dependency, or street peddling. The bill aims to make it possible for the cripples to be re-educated into some skilled trade, their physical handicap overcome, and restored again to useful, self-respecting, remunerative jobs. It encourages action by the states since it authorizes the Federal Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education to match state expenditures dollar for dollar for this work.

Already several states have enacted legislation to extend aid in re-educating and finding employment for industrial cripples. Congress has now opened the way for early action by all the states.

TAILORS REFUSE PLAN.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80 of San Francisco has rejected the proposal of the Pacific Coast Tailors' Association that the striking tailors return to work at the wages and conditions maintaining prior to the calling of the strike September 1, pending the settlement of the controversy through conference, with the understanding that whatever wage may be decided upon shall be retroactive to the date the men return to work.

The vote on the proposition was by secret ballot, there being 531 votes against the proposition and 22 in favor. Other tailors' unions of the Coast are voting on the same proposition.

While the merchant tailors declare they may be forced to resume business on an open shop basis if their proposal is rejected, the journeymen tailors claim that it will be impossible for the merchants to get experienced tailors to do the work.



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PRACTICAL POLITICS.

By John P. Frey.

There is many an unexpected and interesting conversation originating from a railway journey.

Not long ago we addressed a religious convention, upon the subject of labor. A number of well-known Protestant Bishops were either on the platform or in the audience.

The following forenoon we reached the train shed just in time to swing aboard as the train pulled out. Hardly had we taken our seat when a hearty voice boomed out from across the aisle: "Good morning. How are you this morning?" and we found our vis a vis to be a well-known Bishop of the Methodist Church.

He was deeply interested in the labor problem but knew little concerning it from actual experience. Before long, however, labor and theology were deeply interested in the labor problem from our respective angles.

Our good friend the Bishop was inclined to think that the liquor problem had a bearing on the industrial question. This easily led him to discuss the practical activities in which Christian denominations had participated to establish prohibition.

What he said about methods was what impressed us particularly, for it seemed that these experiences contained a profound lesson to trades-unionists.

In the beginning, the church leaders had no expectation that any Federal amendment would prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. Their greatest hope was that a number of the states might be made dry. They realized that the church membership of America, including all of the denominations, would scarcely be sufficient to secure nation-wide prohibition, but they began to organize locally and to educate and agitate as they organized.

They appealed to legislative bodies, and, while they could secure a few public representatives to introduce prohibition bills and to work and vote for the same, the great majority of legislative and Federal representatives were opposed to their desires.

Finding that the majority of legislators were opposed to their program, they conceived the idea of organizing the Prohibition Party. There were a number of active workers in the prohibition movement who were opposed to entering into politics as a political body, but the majority was convinced that the only way in which the legislation it desired could be secured was through the organization of a political party.

The fact that for many years, representatives of the Prohibition Party would be in a hopeless minority, did not deter them from going ahead, and so the national Prohibition Party was organized, with its candidates for the presidency, its candidates for the Senate, its candidates for Congress, and, in the states where the party had some influence, there was also candidates for Governor and members of the State Legislature.

Enormous sums of money were spent in building up the Prohibition Party; an immense amount of energy was consumed in strengthening its influence. But as the years rolled on, it became evident that in this country, with the ideals of liberty and political independence which influenced the average voter, the chances of a Prohibition Party becoming the dominant one were nil. The effort to secure the legislation desired through the existence of a political party was finally dropped as ineffective and as placing many of the churches in a position which they did not desire to occupy; one reason being that among the church members there were many who would not consent to have their votes thrown away and who were determined to vote for the candidates of other political parties whose election they believed to be essential to the public welfare.

Finding that the method of maintaining a political party to secure a special type of legislation was a failure, they took a leaf out of the trade-union political policy and began to pledge candidates. They applied the policy of rewarding their friends and defeating their enemies.

It was not long before they discovered that, while they were in the minority in almost every district, they did hold a balance of power when it came to selecting candidates, and so, regardless of whether it was a candidate on the Republican or the Democratic ticket, they were satisfied to secure his pledge. In many instances, men who believed in the use of alcoholic drinks pledged themselves to vote for the prohibition measure in order that they might secure their election through the additional votes they secured from prohibitionists.

It is needless to call attention to the ultimate results of this policy of rewarding their friends and defeating their enemies. It is notorious that, when Congress adopted the amendment to the Constitution, many of those who voted in favor of the amendment were personally opposed to prohibition and were known to imbibe much more than was necessary to feel convivial whenever the desire came to them.

It was not the personal viewpoint of Congressmen and Senators that determined the issue; it was the fact that an active organized group who were demanding prohibition had secured a balance of power, had acquired the ability of defeating their opponents and of electing their friends regardless of their party affiliations.

They had tried the method of a political party and had met with disastrous failure; they then tried the same policy which had been the program of the American trade-union movement and met with a success which astonished the American people and the world also.

We listened to the Reverend Bishop's description of methods with intense interest, and we felt that the substance of that description contained such a valuable object lesson to the trade-union movement at this time that it was well worthy of being related, for the prohibitionists, without the power to acquire a majority in any legislative body through the existence of a political party, had through other methods—trade-union methods—wielded an influence which astounded them in the results they had secured.

Is the trade-union movement to abandon a method which saves it from the responsibilities of a political party of its own and which at the same time carries the greatest political power which can be exercised?

VOLUNTARY ACTION BEST.

Voluntary action is the best solution of the so-called "capital"-labor question, according to the American Contractor, which says:

"The industrial conference's failure to make an appreciable approach to ground on which there can be co-operation between capital and labor emphasizes the thought that the hope for future peace and prosperity in the construction industry rests, in large measure, with the several factors within the industry. It is doubtful if an outside agency, such as the conference laboring in Washington, could produce a program satisfactory to or workable in the construction industry. Employers and employees in the construction industry can and, we must believe, will, work out a plan of co-operation which will safeguard the several equities and assure the public continuous production of structural facilities.

"Such progress as has been made toward this desirable state of affairs in England has been brought about through the voluntary labors of the employers and the workers."

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

WATCHMEN THANK COUNCIL.

The Watchmen's Union has sent a letter of thanks to the Labor Council for the assistance given the union in securing for its members employed by the Board of Public Works a monthly salary of \$120.

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CAMOUFLAGE IN INDUSTRIAL WARFARE

By Mary Heaton Vorse.

Do you know what this strike is about?

It is about the right of free men to join freely in organizations which will deliver them from conditions which prevent them being men. It is a fight as to whether one man can coerce the men in the industries of five great states.

There are wars being fought now in Europe over territories not so large and involving the lives of fewer human beings.

This strike is a strike for democracy. It is a fight for the opportunity for wider citizenship.

People against profit. Feudalism against Americanism—a blacker feudalism than the world has known for a long time, for in the most autocratic monarchies the people had the right of petition.

If they had something they wanted to say to their king, they could say it. He would read their petition, he would reply to it.

Judge Gary is more autocratic than any monarch. He denies his men the right of petition. He throws their petitions into the waste basket.

For principle's sake.

For principle's sake Mr. Gary has let this strike go on.

People have died, people have been wounded, they have been beaten, ridden down by mounted police, and have suffered in great numbers, fine and imprisonment—because of Mr. Gary's principles.

The people in autocratic monarchies had another right which custom gave them. This was the right of demonstration. When something happened that they liked or didn't like they demonstrated. They marched in processions with banners, and Judge Gary does not allow demonstration.

The rights of the citizens of this free Republic are denied them. Free speech and free assembly do not exist, they have been killed so that free organization shall be crushed.

More than this, the elementary rights allowed to the people of despotic countries—these do not exist in the steel districts.

Look around, look over the wide expanse of this country—and there you will see the most dramatic thing in the world—thousands on thousands of patient men—doing nothing.

Hundreds of thousands of patient, quiet men staying home. All these men striving for freedom—some of them blindly, some of them ignorantly striving for the right to live a public life.

These men from the north to the south, from the east to the west are actuated by a common purpose. They are fighting a common enemy, a very powerful enemy who will stop at nothing to break the will of the hundreds and thousands of patient toiling men—the conditions of whose lives he controls more surely than has any despotic monarch. How strong Judge Gary is he has just shown.

The industrial conference at Washington has just been ended by him. He was a representative of the public but he and he alone closed the conference—but behind him and supporting him were all the big steel interests so highly co-ordinated, so highly organized, and vowed to crush organization among their employees—the men who control the metal miners and who have twice broken their strikes. All that is anti-democratic and anti-American backed Mr. Gary. All that was anti-American and anti-democratic won.

With the close of the industrial conference a new phase of the steel strike begins.

The steel strike has completed its fifth week. It was born in oppression and it has grown in adversity. Now it definitely enters a new phase.

War is on. Capital as represented by Garyism has now come out in the open and is prepared to

wage on organized labor a war which shall include "force without stint or limit."

The industrial conference in Washington hinged on the steel strike. It might be said of that conference that it talked of nothing else. No matter what other topic seemed to be uppermost it was really the steel strike which was under discussion.

The conference split on the right of collective bargaining, or rather it would be fairer to say that Mr. Gary was stronger than anyone else. If the principle of collective bargaining was admitted, then the principle of arbitration would be admitted.

Mr. Gary's principles wouldn't let him arbitrate. The president couldn't make him. Public opinion couldn't make him—nor finally, could pressure put on him during the conference.

The sixth week of the strike begins with open warfare, with all lingering hopes of arbitration gone—and the strike settles down to a long, gruelling endurance test.

Meantime the press has been trying to smother the strike by suppressing the news. On every hand the idea has been driven into the public mind that the strike is dying.

You who read this have probably thought so, too. But what you have been reading has been enemy propaganda from our home-made Prussians.

One of the organizers of the steel strike went to New York this week and the first person he met was a man in the publishers' business. He is a forward looking man, and a friend of organized labor. He said, "Well, how's the strike going? Pretty bad, isn't it? Only a matter of a short time before everyone will be back at work."

That night he was having dinner with some other labor men. They all commiserated with him over the demise of the strike, until he wanted to know over whose coffin they were hanging crepe.

Next morning he went to see another friend of his, the editor of a paper. The editor said: "Don't you think Foster and the other steel organizers have made a mistake in identifying themselves with the communists and Reds?" The organizer sat down limply. "Communists—

Red"? he asked. "They've been helping you all along, haven't they?" said the editor calmly. "See what that man Margoles said in his testimony?"

That was when the organizer realized how well the steel company had done its work. It has from the first tried to give the impression that the strike is nothing, a mere ripple on the surface of the industrial ocean. It has tried to belittle a strike which in its wide sweep takes in Pueblo, and all the large steel towns of Illinois. Which carries on in its sweep Pittsburgh and all the clustering towns whose funnels belch up smoke on the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Which swept down to the south and put out the furnaces in Wheeling, West Virginia, and which has blackened and laid flat Youngstown, and the other furnaces in Ohio and at Buffalo, New York.

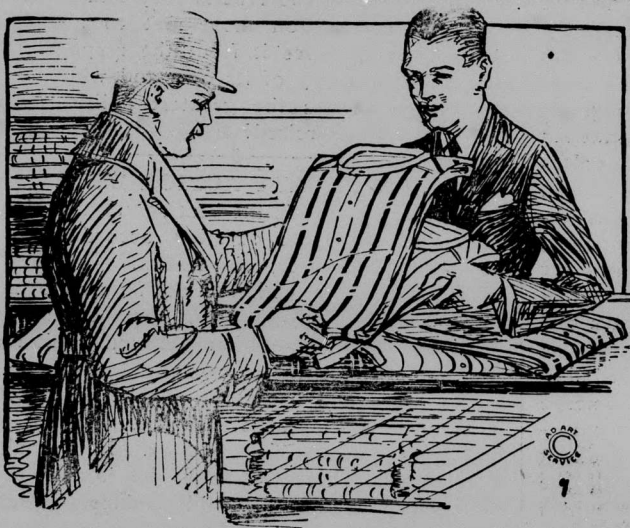
This steel strike has been a very strange strike. There has probably been no great strike where the men were so slenderly organized, which so far as money is concerned is no more than a shoestring. There was everything on the other side. All the might and wealth and power of a great community matched against a slender organization of industrial workers. A little thin line scattered up and down the industry through the steel towns. Just an office opened without any fuss, without any noise or advertisement, and a stream of men came in to take out their red, white and blue cards. Then one day little bits of stickers appeared all over the steel district. It just said:

"Strike September 22." That was all.

That was all, but 325,000 men, more or less, were out on strike, and that same number of men have stayed out on strike. For what few have seeped back, others have gone out.

The company had many weapons which it could use against the strikers. There was no one weapon which was used more to undermine the morale of the strike than the steady assault of the headlines of the papers. "Strikers go back to work." "Furnaces have all resumed work." So goes the daily press.

It has probably affected the spirits of almost everyone who reads this, if they read the local papers which are fed by the great newspapers, and these are all busy in keeping a casually



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agreed on policy, a gentlemen's agreement, which is to mute down the strike, not to play it up.

These people that the organizer talked to were all either labor men or else they were enthusiastic friends of labor. Yet they had been fed on the defeatists' doctrine—"the strike was over, men were going back to work."

Here is some real news. The report in the New York Times gives steel production fallen off, 40 per cent, but as a certain part of this 40 per cent is produced by scab labor the steel is no good.

Without a conspiracy of silence the papers would be full of the results of this falling off in the manufacture of steel, but nothing is said about it. We only learn through the unions that works in various parts of the country are being shut down. From the structural iron workers comes the news that they are beginning to feel the crimp. They were running full blast in construction work all over the country. Now they are slowing down. Steel isn't being made.

Steel isn't being made, but smoke is. There is a smudge that extends all over the Allegheny Valley. The great black chimneys belch out black, oily smoke made from tar.

Industrial warfare has its camouflage as well as real warfare. In Youngstown one of the union men saw at a mill he thought had been struck the deep glow of pouring iron. He re-passed the place later in the night and iron was still being poured.

There was something unnatural in the way this iron poured hour after hour. They got a man inside the mill and this is what they found. An immense glass tube lighted with electric lights.

The noise of production, the glare of melted iron and smoke, are all being manufactured, but steel isn't.

Here is a curious thing in this strike. It is the sympathetic public that is discouraged—not the organizers nor the strikers. Whenever an organizer leaves the strike zone he goes from an atmosphere of hope into one of depression.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum offers for next week one of the best bills in its history. It is composed chiefly of famous headline acts and is also remarkable for its novelty and variety. Lillian Shaw is one of the most celebrated and popular stars of the vaudeville stage and as a vocal dialect comedienne she is unrivaled. Harry Green, the clever character comedian, well known and deservedly popular in this city, will appear in a satirical comedy playlet called "George Washington Cohen." Ciccolini, the famous grand opera star who was principal tenor of the Royal Grand Opera, Paris, London, Milan, Brussels and Petrograd, will be heard in a delightful programme which will include arias from the grand operas in which he has achieved his greatest triumphs. Ben and Hazel Mann modestly style themselves "Nonsensical Nonentities." While they cleverly and amusingly indulge in nonsense they are far from being nonentities—indeed they are among the cleverest and most entertaining comedians in vaudeville. Flo and Ollie Walters two win-

sone girls who are delightful singers and dancers will fill up fifteen minutes most entertainingly. The Pickfords, acrobats, jugglers, illusionists, pantomimists and comedians will illustrate in a most clever and entertaining manner their various accomplishments. Rosano will perform on the Nabimbaphone, a new instrument which has a peculiar, vibrant quality of tone which can be found in no other sound-producing medium. When played softly it somewhat resembles the mandolin and in the lower register the mandocello. There is also a pronounced resemblance to the saxophone and the bass clarinet. The extreme low notes suggest a combination of the contra bassoon and the tuba. Al Lydell and Carleton Macy in "Old Cronies," and the U. S. Jazz Band in new selections will be the only hold-overs in a bill that is destined to make new history in vaudeville.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

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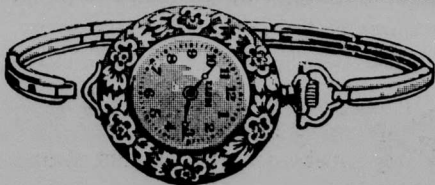
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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1919.

One of the best ways to bring prices down to a level of reasonableness is for the people to refuse to buy anything that is not absolutely necessary. So long as the public will pay exorbitant prices for things the profiteers will keep prices up and continue to rake in the coin. As a final proposition the people themselves are very largely responsible for prevailing high prices because as long as they have a few dimes they insist upon spending them for things they could very well get along without. This assertion may not be music to the ears of the guilty parties but there is substance in it nevertheless.

The present extra session of Congress must end this month because the regular session must start the first week in December. There is a feverish attempt on the part of the big financial interests of the country to rush through railroad legislation that will be favorable to them before Congress adjourns the special session. The public must be as watchful during the next few weeks as possible or the financial interests may succeed in fastening upon the country laws that will be hurtful for years to come. The matter of railroads is one that has wrapped up in it the vital interests of the people and should not be handled in haste at any time. The Government must continue to operate the railroads until the people themselves have definitely decided to dispose of them in some fashion other than that urged by the big business interests which have for years used them to their own advantage and to the hurt of the common people.

Generally those who talk most about peace and harmony and concord between capital and labor desire to bring about such a happy condition on their own terms, and when they find it impossible to do so, become the ringleaders in stirring up strife. The group of employers who caused the breaking up of the industrial conference do not seem to be capable of understanding that the only way to bring about industrial peace is to remove the causes of unrest. Even Lenin understands that his experiment in Russia would have been impossible if the people of the industrial centers had been treated in a fair and reasonable manner, for he recently said: "Revolution does not depend upon propaganda. If the conditions of revolutions are not there no sort of propaganda will either hasten or impede it." This is the truth and the only sure way to rid this country of danger is through the establishment of decent industrial conditions. This, however, might divert a few dimes from the coffers of the greedy and they are not intelligent enough to see the ultimate outcome of their viciousness.

Democracy and Production

There are no calipers by which human intentions can be measured. When a man says "I will" it is not possible to say *how much* he wills. The best that can be done is to estimate, in the light of what is known about conditions and past performances. However, there are known truths about human conduct and human effort which may be set down as to direction, or trend, though the quantity be unknown. Thus, consider the problem of production. It is set forth that the world has need of all possible productive effort. Employers set forth with emphasis the need of the world for products. The world has that need. It is not debatable. However, the world, in its need, is under a moral obligation to treat justly those who must supply the need. The world acquires no right, by virtue of its need, to impose upon those who bend their backs to produce the desired and required commodities.

The world must have coal. The need is dire. But the world has no moral sanction to refuse to take the miners into council in fixing the terms and conditions under which the great need for coal is to be satisfied. The world needs wool goods. That need gives no sanction to the enslaving of little children and the cruel exploitation of their parents in the woolen mills. The need of the world cannot, with moral justification, result in abrogation of the fundamental rights of those whose fortune places them in the position of having to supply the need, which means the workers. No more does the need of the world give those who are to do the producing a moral right to use their strategic position as a weapon with which to impose cruel terms upon the world.

There is a manifest desire in some quarters to throw democracy out of the window, just when the world needs it most and just when a great many persons had come to hope that we were to have more of it than ever in the every-day life of the world. There is an evident tendency to say to the worker, "You produce, and I will determine the conditions." This would have been bad enough five years ago; today it is impossible. It is as bad as the foolish cries of the bolshevik worker, but with this difference: In America the worker who has the bolshevik idea is in a harmless and hopeless minority, while the autocratic employer has power and social standing. Also he has all of the precedents established in the stone age, the ice age, and all the other ages up to the early Victorian period.

If all the workers in the world were put in prisons production would fall much below its present volume. Nobody will dispute that. If all the workers of America were deprived of the right to vote, the right to speak freely, to read freely, to write freely, and if they were compelled to bow low in submissiveness every time they passed an employer, production would fall. Nobody will dispute that.

And so, while it is not possible to apply accurate measurements to human intentions and to the human will, it is possible to know something about what the trend of human intention will be under given circumstances, because we have experience to guide us. We know that if certain rights were abolished and certain ancient and autocratic customs were again set up, the production of goods would fall immediately and critically.

If there is certainty in looking backward, may there not be an equal certainty—or approximately an equal certainty—in looking forward? Some of the ablest critics in the country think there may be.

The point is that if re-establishment of autocratic methods and concepts which have given way before the democratic advance would let down production, is there not a hopeful reason to believe that an extension of democratic methods and a further abolishment of autocratic methods would *increase* production?

It is not too much to say that if every worker were able to stand erect in the industrial world in full possession of the fundamental rights and practices of democracy, the production needs of the world would become a matter of small concern. The essential fact about production today is that autocratic methods and autocratic concepts are operating to choke the productive impulse of humanity. They must be got rid of. The growth of democracy in industry must no longer be choked and crippled by archaic minds and fifteenth century practices. Open the door to democracy and the door is open to an expanding and extending expenditure of human energy in the service of the world.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A few days ago we expressed the idea to a large employer of labor that there was a systematic move on foot to discredit labor, and pointed to the conduct of the Associated Press and its membership regarding the steel strike and the miners' strike. His reply was: "Well, I think there is a feeling among employers generally that labor has been asking too much and that a stop must be put to their demands." We suggested that increases of the workers were still far behind the increased cost of living and that they were compelled to insist upon increases as well as to reduce their standards of living in order to exist at all, and that at any rate employers should be fair enough to confine themselves to honest efforts to head labor off instead of resorting to all sorts of falsehood and deceit. By way of reply he simply shrugged his shoulders and said: "I haven't got anything to do with directing the campaign."

Regarding an arbitration proceeding under the compulsory arbitration law of Australia, a trade unionist of that country makes the following comment: "It is one of the faults of the system that, because the workers make a claim for an increase in wages, their domestic affairs are investigated to ascertain whether they have used every penny judiciously; but, on the other side, there is not nearly the same attention paid to the employer to ascertain whether he is practicing economy or whether he is able to pay the increases asked for. At times the women witnesses were subjected to such an examination as is not likely to make them wish to give evidence again." There are people in the United States, some of them members of unions, who would like to see such a scheme embodied in our laws, but the American Federation of Labor has always vigorously opposed the idea, and Samuel Gompers has been accused of being reactionary on that account.

With the world disorganized, as it is after five years of a state of war, it is not a matter of surprise that there is a conflict of opinion as to the course humanity ought to pursue in working its way back to stability. But, whereas erratic advice is to be expected and ought to be heard without surprise, it becomes a matter of concern when that advice is accepted as a program of action by any considerable portion of the people. Now, as perhaps never before is the world flooded with a wealth of proposals for speedy arrival in Utopia. Bolshevism, one big unionism, communism—these are but the more prominent of the notions that have been thrust into the arena of public concern as the result of the war. We are told that these new ideas and through the adoption of them lies salvation. Away with the old for a plunge into the new! If the contest were merely one between old and new it might be one simpler of solution. But, as is so often the case, we are confronted, not only with the old and the new, but with the tried and the untried, the practical and the abstract, the workable and the unworkable. America has no fear of the new, if it works. America has no use for the new, if it doesn't work. And, putting the test to so much of that which comes to us these days from red-hot foreheads, America finds that most of it won't work; most of it is pure insanity. America is going to stick to the things that work—be they old or new, the things that work are the things we want.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I am sure I don't know where that boy of mine gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely, not from me," complained the head of the family. "He returned home from school the other day to spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his foot on my desk, lighted a cigarette, and then drawled:

"I say, dad, do you remember the time when you were expelled from school?"

"I did. There was no use denying it, for one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told him of my escapades as a boy.

"What do you mean, you young rascal?" I roared.

"Oh," said he, easily, "I've been expelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?"

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, was talking about Prussian militarism.

"Prussian militarism," he said, "prepared for this war since '71 as frankly and openly as—as well, as the club.

"A lady, you know, rang up the club the other evening.

"Please call my husband to—," she began, but she was interrupted.

"Your husband ain't here, ma'am," said the attendant, blandly.

"My goodness gracious me!" the lady exclaimed, "You're mighty sure about it, aren't you? And I haven't told you my name yet, either. Look here, mister, how do you know my husband isn't at the club when I haven't told you my name?"

"The attendant answered more blandly than ever:

"Nobody's husband ain't never at the club, ma'am."

A young man from New York who had been to Boston had gone broke in that city. Not knowing how else to get back to New York he took a chance and boarded a train bound for the city. When the conductor came through he told him that he was a reporter for a certain metropolitan newspaper who had been sent to Boston on an assignment. He declared that he had inadvertently mislaid his pass and that his money had given out. However, if the conductor would take him through he would repay him the money as soon as they arrived in New York.

"I guess that will be all right," said the conductor. "But, by the way, your editor is in the parlor car. Come up with me, and if he says you are a member of his staff I will take you through."

They went up to the parlor car, and, to the young man's surprise, the editor vouched for him and assured the conductor that everything was correct and legitimate. As soon as the official was out of hearing the young man thanked the editor for his kindness and said:

"Of course, you know I'm not connected with your paper, and I was fearfully afraid you'd give me away."

"Young man," said the other, "I am not the editor. I'm only traveling on his pass."

She was the sort of woman who always tells everybody her business. With a cheery smile she settled herself at the counter and began: "My husband has been very ill—very ill—so I have to do his shopping; and I want a shirt."

"Certainly, madam," said the salesman, courteously; "stiff front and cuffs?"

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed, in horrified tones. "The doctor says he must avoid anything with starch in it."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALLAD OF THE COAL MINER.

By Claire Williston Partridge.

The miner sits by his charcoal urn;
My lady sits by the fire;
Between the two,
Lies the street of the few;
The deaf-mutes walk there, two by two—
Nor spin, nor toil for hire.

The miner's face is gaunt and grim,
A weary lean-to shelters him
And wearily he enters in,
Up from the black doom,
Into the night gloom;
To sit in the light of the star's pale rim
Through the window pane,
And the brazier dim.

The miner's face is weak and dull;
Want bares cares in his loose-jawed skull;
With its mallet and pick
It sharpens the quick
To the features of death,
Nor a painter's trick
Could liken the eyes to a faithful glare
Of the sparkle of coal
As they flicker and flare.

The miner's eyes do flicker and flare
Dreams hath he. So—my lady fair
Dreameth of pomp, and sigheth with care,
Dreameth and sigheth, bored to bear
The burden of jewels and riches that pall,
Dreameth and stireth and smileth, withal,
At a frescoed nymph on the farther wall,
At a frescoed nymph with a painted lyre:
Smileth, beside her fire.

But the miner's smile is like the flame
That burneth blue—it hath no name
With that which stands for mirth or joy
No warmth of light
No airy flight
Into the realms where fancy's sight
Spreads images of mirth-mad night
Naught but the toil,
With nature's soil
Grown rock-resisting e'en to foil
Its victim's struggles and employ
His last heart-gash. Nor shows the Foe
Black death in blackness finds him so—
And this for hire
Till his breath expire,
But my lady—sits by the fire.

My lady sends her maid away,
Disdains the wine, the heaped-up tray,
The tigers of her eyes shine out
And then retire in fire-rout
Before the flames that dance and leap,
That tigers may lie down to sleep,
That evil passions, one by one,
May bask them in this sensuous sun
Of man begot;
Its flame-ray bought
Of life by death,—
One man by one;—
A toll begun
To feed a never-setting sun;
Its flame-ray bought
Of life by death;
Of life by—death;
Of life—by death;—
Men born—toil on—and—ceaseth.

The miner, hunger-used and dull,—
Time-used,—to night or daylight null,
Doth hear the gale
Arise, the hail
Upon his doorstep storm and beat,
Sees past his window drive the sleet,
Nor stars from his brazier's deadened pyre
The cold creeps in;
From limb to limb,
It wanders—wanders, claiming him,
My lady—sleeps—by the fire.

SENATORIAL SPORT.

The report of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of Henry Sterling, R. S. Sexton and W. C. Roberts, is published in the November issue of the American Federationist, and gives in detail the status of pending labor legislation in Congress. The report summarizes the general situation and prospects of legislation in these words:

"Remedial legislation to aid the people of the United States in these trying times of the high cost of living, comparative low wages and high taxes is being prevented by the opponents of the League of Nations. The filibuster over the treaty in the last Congress caused irreparable damage and the efforts to defeat the covenant now being made in the Senate are creating immeasurable unrest. To almost every question as to when a certain bill will be reported the answer invariably is: 'We can do nothing until the Senate acts on the treaty.'"

"While the people of the country are pleading for relief the Senate is giving its time to defeating a concrete plan to end wars. When the soldiers and sailors of America entered the war they were told it would be the last; that if Germany was defeated some way would be found to eliminate wars.

"After they returned with victory to their credit they were told wars are not to end, that a handful of Senators have decreed there must be further conflicts and to bring that about the treaty must be defeated.

"In the meantime legislation that will give employment to the returned soldiers; that will give the wage worker of the land some hope of economic advancement, and the people as a whole a glimmer of light that this will continue a democracy, is laying on the shelf neglected.

"Instead of remedial legislation every reactionary idea that comes to a member of the Senate or House is written into a bill, and efforts made to pass it. Labor appears to receive the brunt of the going-backward process. Trying to force employees of the Government to join only such organizations as are acceptable to the reactionaries and the re-establishment of involuntary servitude in the land for which our workers fought appear to be an indoor sport in which certain members of Congress delight."

NEWS WRITERS' UNION.

The San Francisco Newspaper Writers' Union No. 7 has completed its organization and is now functioning as a subordinate union of the International Typographical Union. The charter granted by the International Typographical Union was adopted at a general meeting of the union. Permanent officers have been elected and chapels have been established in a number of newspaper offices of San Francisco and Oakland.

The union has its delegates seated in the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council. Steps have been taken to affiliate with the San Francisco Labor Council, the Alameda Central Labor Council and the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council.

The wage scale committee has completed its proposals and these will be presented for approval at the next general meeting of the union. Requests have been made to the publishers of San Francisco and Oakland for a meeting with the representatives of our union.

Although not yet recognized by any of the newspaper publishers, it is believed this recognition will soon be forthcoming.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

GETTING TOGETHER.

The first joint meeting of the closer affiliation committees of unions of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council was held at the Underwood Building on Thursday evening, October 30, 1919.

The meeting was called for the purpose of perfecting a closer affiliation compact in accordance with the principles adopted by the California Allied Printing Trades Conference which met in the city of Oakland last July, and which has for its objects the adoption of a uniform scale of wages of \$7.00 per day and the seven-hour day for all members of the different printing trades' unions.

There were thirty members present representing the nine affiliated unions of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council.

A temporary organization was formed by the election, by acclamation, of Arthur S. Howe of Typographical Union No. 21 as temporary Chairman, and Ferdinand Barbrack of Mailers' Union No. 18 as temporary Secretary.

Chairman Howe, in his opening remarks, stated, in part, that the first step this newly-formed organization should take is to cultivate the feeling of good fellowship and develop the fraternal spirit; that this organization proposes to go together as one insofar as the laws of the different International Unions will permit; that he has been in touch with sister-unions in various cities in California, particularly the organizations in the cities of San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno and Bakersfield, and that the different unions in these localities are waiting for the San Francisco locals to inaugurate the closer affiliation movement, and that they will follow suit in rapid succession.

A committee, consisting of one member selected from each craft group representing their respective unions, was elected for the purpose of drafting rules of procedure to guide the new organization in its deliberations, as follows: Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Mrs. Nellie Connolly; Mailers, Geo. W. Wyatt; News Writers, Daniel Shanedling; Photo-Engravers, Thos. Wall; Press Assistants, Andrew Johansen; Printing Pressmen, Stephen P. Kane; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Fred Ewald; Typographical, Arthur S. Howe; Web Pressman, W. Roth.

The meeting adjourned to convene again on Wednesday evening, November 12, 1919, at eight o'clock, to hear and act upon the report of the foregoing committee on rules.

The campaign of the New York Fire Department to buy a minimum of \$100,000 in War Savings Stamps before next January has been given new impetus by the efforts of the officers of International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 94, through which the city's firemen are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Over thirty war savings societies were organized in various fire houses during the last month.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.



XXXI Two Ways of Talking

Suppose a candidate for office should say to the public at large:

"Elect me and I'll reduce wages."

How many votes would he get? Wage-earners would snuff him under.

But if a candidate for office says:

"Vote for me and I'll reduce water rates"—

He is listened to with interest, and supported.

Why?

Because we all like to have our bills reduced;

Because some of us feel that no matter how low the water bill is, it ought to be lower;

Because few of us stop to think that rates, like wages, depend upon the cost of living and doing business.

The candidate who makes an unqualified promise to reduce rates is no more entitled to the votes of sensible, fair-minded men than the candidate who promises to reduce wages.

When rate-fixing engages the attention of the public authorities they don't talk that way. They say:

"We must find out what rate is fair to consumer and company. We may raise the rate, or we may lower it, but we must make it fair."

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WATER COMPANY



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MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

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FISHING
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TEA COMPANY UNFAIR.

Our International Union, the Brotherhood of Teamsters, never before asked for assistance from a general standpoint towards patronizing our friends and refusing to patronize our enemies.

For four months we have been waging a battle against the Jewel Tea Company, Incorporated. This is a large concern selling tea and coffee off of wagons in about two hundred cities and towns in the United States. In the city of St. Louis a new manager refused to grant living conditions to the men working for that company. The membership were forced to go on strike. The same condition prevailed in Detroit. We were unable to reach an agreement with the company.

After the strike had been on for four weeks, the General President of our International Union held a conference with the officials of the company in St. Louis, and endeavored to reach a settlement, but failed.

For several years we have been doing business with this company without any friction. The company changed hands, a majority of the common stock being turned over to strangers; a new manager was appointed, and this manager immediately started to reduce the expense of delivering the goods to the customers, the new scientific manager boosting himself on the plea that he could reduce the expenses of the company by reducing the wages of the men. The same old system. For the protection of our men in St. Louis and Detroit, the International Union requested the membership of our unions working for this company in other cities to assist the local unions in St. Louis and Detroit, who were struggling for an honest day's pay, and in response the membership of our unions working for the Jewel Tea Company in St. Paul, Cincinnati, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, and several other cities, refused to work for this company, knowing that were their brothers in St. Louis and Detroit defeated, and a reduction in salaries enforced, that they, in turn, would have to fight for their existence in their respective cities. The men have been out on strike now in those cities for several months past.

We are not asking for financial assistance. Our International Brotherhood is perfectly willing and able to finance this strike, but we are asking you, as trade unionists, to advertise the fact in your locality everywhere that the Jewel Tea Company is unfair to our International and that the patronage of your membership and their friends be given to companies that are not unfair to the trade union movement. We have no grievance with any of the other tea and coffee companies or houses in this country.

The Jewel Tea Company sells tea, coffee and other small household articles off their wagons—they have no stores.

Render us all the assistance that you can by advertising this condition to your membership, hoping that by the friends of the trade union movement refraining from spending their money with corporations or concerns such as the one named herein, we may be able to reach an understanding in the very near future.

You may rest assured that any time in the future our International Union can possibly render assistance to your respective organizations, that said assistance will be gladly given.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

RETAIL CLERKS.

J. P. Griffin, organizer for the District Federation of Retail Clerks, has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that he is meeting with great success in organizing the clerks of the downtown department stores with "one notable exception," the Emporium, which is opposing organization.

ZANT ON UNREST.

Speaking before the Bay District Single Tax Club at the Vegetarian Cafeteria last evening Mr. Thomas Zant, of the organizing committee of the Labor Council, referring to present day labor unrest, declared that a certain amount of discontent was a good thing, as, without it, improvement and progress were impossible, but that the prevailing intense situation could not continue for long. He said something must be done to meet the new aspirations of the rank and file of the working classes, or else things would become more and more intense until eventually it was bound to result in a test of physical strength between the opposing forces. He deplored Socialism as the remedy, declaring that labor, while

essential, must, to be efficient, be intelligently directed. He, however, thought the time had now arrived when the worker should be represented upon the directorate of the corporations employing him, as is proposed in the Plumb Plan for disposing of the railroads.

Prof. Arthur G. Brodeur, of the University of California, will address the club at its next meeting.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis at its last semi-monthly meeting voted unanimously to endorse the government thrift campaign and pledged its co-operation to the district savings organization in promoting sale of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. A copy of the resolution was sent to every labor organization in St. Louis.

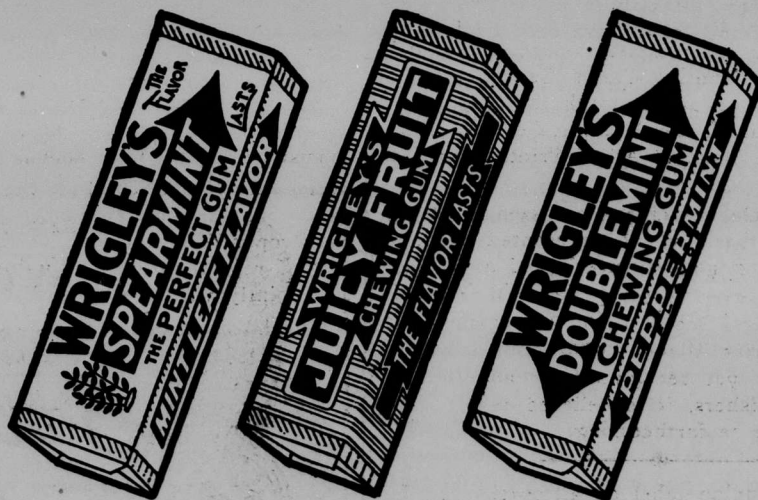
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before the war

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THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 31, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Steam Fitters No. 590, B. Elliott, vice A. G. Atwood. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From U. S. Senator Phelan, relative to the conduct of the military representatives of the Government at Gary, Ind. From Secretary Tumulty, acknowledging letter of sympathy and good wishes for the President. From Mayor Rolph, relative to the purchase of the Sutro properties. From Warehousemen, stating that they have levied assessment as requested by the Council for iron trades unions now on strike. From Pile Drivers Union, enclosing donations for striking Tailors. From Asphalt Workers, stating that they have levied assessment for iron trades unions now on strike. From Watchmen's Union, thanking the Council, president and secretary for their efforts in securing from the Board of Supervisors their wage scale of \$120.00 per month.

Referred to Executive Committee—From American Federation of Labor, relative to the application for a change of title from the Undertakers' Union. From the Alameda Central Labor Council, request for a boycott on the Arctic Ice Company. From Theatrical Federation, requesting Council to place the Players' Club and Theatre on the unfair list. Wage scale of Cigar-makers' Union.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Communication from the News Writers' Union.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate O'Connell, protesting against the injunction as issued by Judge Anderson against the Miners' organizations. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, Today's telegraphic dispatches convey the amazing news from Indianapolis, Ind., that Federal Judge A. B. Anderson has issued a temporary injunction which is the most drastic and unwarranted in the whole history of judicial interference in disputes between capital and labor; and

Whereas, Said injunction restrains the officers of the International Union of Mine Workers from doing any of the following acts, to-wit

- (1) Ordering the strike;
- (2) Issuing instructions to union members to continue the strike; and

(3) Paying strike benefits from union funds; All of which acts hitherto in all controversies between capital and labor have been held to be lawful and legitimate practices, but which in this case are declared to be unlawful and to constitute the crime of conspiracy, not against the employers only, but also against the Nation itself, and therefore beyond the pale of legal toleration; and

Whereas, This novel and tyrannous proceeding strikes at the very foundation of organized labor and the rights of workingmen to organize and bargain collectively for the betterment of their conditions, the very essence of the labor movement and its sole legal reason for existence, a right hitherto unchallenged and freely conceded to the workers of every free and democratic people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, California, that we, as emphatically as is within our power to express it, do most solemnly protest against this perversion of judicial powers, that we solemnly avow our undying opposition to this species of tyranny; and that

we appeal to the different branches of the Federal Government to restore at once and at any cost the constitutional and civic right to the mine workers, who have in vain and for many months sought only to do that to which every citizen and resident of this great Republic is entitled, and in which he ought to have the full protection of every officer of the Government, the right to enter or refuse to enter into contracts with employers, his right to bargain, to act in concert with his fellow workers, and to have a say as to the terms and conditions of employment; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to International Union of Mine Workers, the American Federation of Labor, to President Wilson, to the Chiefs of the Departments of Labor, Justice and War, to Congress, and to the press.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Have had two conferences with employers; men standing firm and are being treated unjustly on water front. Tailors—Are out on strike nine weeks; have met in conference with Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors. Teamsters No. 85—Requested information regarding publication of letter from International Union. Fur Workers—No truth of tailors taking the place of fur workers. Street Carmen—Boycott on U. R. R. beneficial to Municipal Railway; receipts of road increasing since inauguration of boycott. Waitresses—Are making strenuous efforts to defeat J. Emmet Hayden for Supervisor. Milk Wagon Drivers—Levied assessment for iron trades unions now on strike. Bakers—Have levied assessment for iron trades; Latin bakeries unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair. Ship Clerks—Still on strike. Waiters—Have levied assessment for iron trades. Grocery Clerks—Are now working nine hours; buy before 6 p. m. Upholsterers—Mattress Makers still on strike; members working are assessing themselves 20 per cent of earnings. Retail Clerks—Stores in Mission closing at 6 p. m., except Saturday; request card of clerk when making purchases. Pile Drivers—Have levied assessment for iron trades.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Roosevelt Memorial Coommittee be filed. On the request of the Cooks' Union for a boycott on Geo. Haas & Sons, candy manufacturers, as the senior member of the firm is out of the city the secretary was instructed to continue negotiations to have the matter settled. On the request of Musicians for a boycott on the Little Theatre, committee recommended that the matter be first referred to the Theatrical Federation. Dealing with the request of Casket Workers for the indorsement of their label, the representatives were present from Carpenters' Union; the secretary was instructed to write to the American Federation of Labor, in line with the request made, and obtain from it an authoritative opinion. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Foreman & Clark. In the matter of the Janitors' Union and the Janatorial Supply Company, it was decided to lay the matter over to enable both parties in interest to hold a meeting October 30th, for the purpose of reaching a mutual understanding. In the matter of the proposed boycott on the Emporium, a meeting of representatives of unions interested was had jointly with the executive committee and it

was decided to call all unions interested to a meeting to be held November 15th, for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of campaign. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the Bellmen's Union, and recommended that its delegate be seated. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recom-

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of
San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$80,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.

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mended that the Council adopt the accompanying resolutions as drafted by the committee as a substitute for the Spokane resolutions, and that the Council recommends and demands that Congress without delay grant to every person, irrespective of rank, who volunteered or was drafted into the army, navy, marine corps, or air service of the United States during the war, in addition to any and all other compensation or reward, the sum of thirty dollars for each month's service; and further, that the moneys necessary for the prompt payment of such compensation and earnest of national respect and gratitude be provided by means of a sixth liberty loan, to be known as the War Service Loan. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, It is universally recognized among all free and democratic people that they owe respect and gratitude to those of their sons and citizens who offer their lives in defense of their country and its institutions against foreign foes; and

Whereas, It is noted by all patriotic Americans with regret and a deep sense of humiliation that, notwithstanding petitions of millions of citizens and voters, Congress has niggardly and inadequately provided for the necessities of our soldiers returning from the fields and camps of war to resume their various stations in civil life, after manfully offering their lives upon the altar of patriotic duty; and

Whereas, In the war to make the world safe for democracy and to make end, if possible, of all wars, it will be forever a blot upon our record as a free and democratic people, if we do not now in some signal and democratic way show the recognition and the gratitude of the Nation toward its loyal defenders and champions in the greatest war in history for liberty and humanity;

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 31st day of October, 1919, that we recommend and demand that Congress without delay or bickering grant to every person, irrespective of rank, who volunteered or was drafted into the army, navy, marine corps or air service of the United States during the war, in addition to any and all other compensation or reward, the sum of thirty dollars for each month's service; further

Resolved, That the moneys necessary for the prompt payment of such compensation and earnest of national respect and gratitude be provided by means of a sixth liberty loan, to be known as the War Service Loan; and, further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President, Congress and the press.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—Report of Delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Moved, that the Council accept the report of Delegate Murphy and refer the report of Delegate Beckmeyer to a committee appointed by the chair for revision. Amendment, that the Council accept both reports and publish in Labor Clarion; amendment lost and the motion carried by 72 in favor, 71 against.

New Business—Moved, that the Council instruct the president and secretary to wait on Mayor Rolph and request him to see that strike-breakers are disarmed on water front; carried.

Receipts—\$372.10. **Expenses**—\$230.90.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 5, 1919.

Meeting called to order by President P. C. Hanson at 8:10 p. m. with all officers present except S. P. Kane, Al. Condrotte and D. J. Grace.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. **Credentials**—From Glove Workers No. 39 for T. J. Mahoney and Samuel Cohn. Credentials accepted and delegate seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department, requesting the moral assistance and co-operation of all trade unionists and friends for the Boston cigarmakers who are on strike against the Waitt & Bond, Breslin & Campbell, and the C. C. A. cigar manufacturers now operating non-union shops. These are the brands: Waitt & Bond Co., "Blackstone" and "Totem"; Breslin & Campbell Co., "Quincy," and the C. C. A. Co. "C. C. A."; secretary instructed to give publicity in the minutes; filed. From Kern County Labor Council, requesting information and data to organize a Label Section there; secretary sent the information; filed. Minutes of the Label Trades Section of St. Louis for October 10th and 24th; noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80 state that they are still out on strike; that an offer has been made for them to go back to work under the old conditions and then arbitrate; the same was rejected by a vote of 527 to 22, and that the fight is still on for the \$44 and 44-hour week. Culinary Workers report that the only sure sign that any eating house is fair to them is to see the union house card displayed. Carpet Workers report that they gained the Saturday half-holiday. Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 report that they are in conference with Foster & Kleiser for a Coast agreement and things look favorable for their demand for \$44 for 44 hours. Auto Bus Operators report things are quiet, that there are about ten operators that are hauling strike-breakers, that the union label for this month is yellow, look for it before entering a jitney. Delegate Howard reported that the Sego milk concern was not using the bill posters' label on the advertising. Grocery Clerks 648 report that their members do not go on before eight a. m. and quit at six p. m. every day of the week, and request the delegates to report back to their members to buy before six p. m. and not to buy on Sundays and holidays.

Agitation Committee—No meeting; to hold a meeting before next meeting.

Trustees—Report favorable on all bills.

Label Agent—Reports that he did not do so very much the last two weeks as he was very busy with the strikers' commissary. That the agitation committee should take up the label slide proposition and that the two bulletin boards need renewing. That the Tailors and Auto Bus Operators want a circular letter sent out.

New Business—Moved and seconded, that the proposition of having signs printed stating this cigar stand sells union-made cigars be taken up with the Cigarmakers' Union. At this time Bro. Doyle of the Municipal Carmen's Union addressed the Section on the necessity of patronizing the city car lines; if this was not done they would be compelled to increase the fare. The United Railroads won't let their employees organize, and the San Francisco Labor Council has placed a boycott against this corporation. Patronize your road and organized carmen by riding on the Municipal R. R. whenever you can do so.

Receipts—Dues, \$38.00; P. C. Tax, \$22.60.

Bills—Rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.00; W. G. Desepte, \$11.00; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; E. G. Bucher, \$2.50; from Spec. Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. to meet November 19, 1919. "When you buy union-made goods you employ union labor."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

RECORD PROFITS AMAZE.

Amazing profits are shown in the report of the Corn Products Refining Company for the first nine months of this year.

The surplus is \$8,686,710 after all charges, maintenance, federal taxes and preferred dividends have been paid. This is equivalent to \$17.45 a share on the common stock, against \$11.82 a share for the same period last year. The surplus for the common stock, says the report, is the highest that has ever been recorded in any corresponding nine-months' period.

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

A NEW BILL OF HEADLINERS

LILLIAN SHAW, America's Premier Vocal Dialect Comedienne; HARRY GREEN, in "George Washington Cohen"; CICCOLINI, Famous Grand Opera Star; BEN & HAZEL MANN, in "Nonsensical Nonentities"; FLO & OLLIE WALTERS, "Two Sunbeams"; THE PICKFORDS, Comedy Manipulators; ROSANO and His Nabimbaphone; LYDELL & MACY, in "Old Cronies"; U. S. JAZZ BAND, Ensign Alfred J. Moore, Conductor, New Selections.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Grant Hamilton, printer, well known throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., who had charge of the American Federation of Labor exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, thus making many acquaintances among the membership of No. 21, has written a letter to the Denver Labor Bulletin in which he describes conditions surrounding the strike of New York printing trades unions. His comments follow:

Members of the New York Typographical Union and the seceding pressmen are maintaining their attitude of taking "vacations," on the part of the former and the latter are still standing on their original demands as unattached local unions. The employing printers are standing firm on their announced position to refuse to deal with other than union pressmen affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, thus continuing their fight against the seceding Pressmen's Union.

Some efforts have been put forth by a group of men interested in the printing industry to bring about a settlement, but so far their efforts have been unavailing. A referendum vote has been taken by the members of the New York Printers' Union upon the question of a 10 per cent assessment to be devoted to payment of benefits to the printers out of work on account of the pressmen's difficulty as well as the "vacationists." Likewise a vote has also been taken on the amendments submitted by the International Typographical Union, the purpose of which are to increase the mortuary benefit as well as the old age pension rate, and also to raise the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer. Recently a leaflet originating from among the printers was circulated in which it advised the membership of "Big 6" to vote against the increases of salary for the president and secretary-treasurer, despite the fact that a large number of members of that union are out of work because their demand for an increase of \$14 per week and the 44-hour week have not been acceded to. In the Martin B. Brown chapel, the office which granted the demands of the printers and seceding pressmen on account of a contract which the firm held for printing the poll lists and the election ballots for the coming election, and to which a heavy penalty was attached, throws a sidelight on the feeling existing against the officers of the I. T. U. President Scott, because of the national agreement which had been entered into between the I. T. U. and associations of employing printers for the 44-hour week effective May 1, 1921, refused to sanction the effort of the New York Union to force the 44-hour week on October 1, 1919, by striking. This breach between the international officers and the local officers and membership finds expression in the vote on increasing the salary of the two international officers mentioned. The vote on these increases in the Martin B. Brown chapel, the firm mentioned above, was 5 for and 136 against. The vote of the entire union is not yet available, but it is likely that the figures stated represent an index of the final result.

Many of the publications affected by the unfortunate difficulty are now being printed outside of New York. The general policy adopted by the employers is to continue the policy of getting out their publications in union establishments. The publicity committee of the employing printers has given out the following statement:

"The announcement of the committee representing the publishers of periodicals and business papers to the effect that their publications would be delivered despite the printing situation in this city (New York) does not mean that the work

HIGH WATER BILLS.

More than 115,000 persons, a goodly proportion of whom were payers of water bills in San Francisco, visited the Spring Valley Water Company's exhibit at the recent California Industries and Land Show.

These visitors asked for information on a variety of subjects connected with the water supply of San Francisco, and this information was cheerfully given by the attendants in the booth. Despite the fact that all consumers were encouraged to voice their criticisms, there was a remarkable absence of complaints about excessive bills. It seems incredible, but it is a fact that only eight complaints were voiced. In all eight cases, immediate inspection was made and a report rendered to the complaining party.

One report was made verbally. One complaint proved to be that of a previous occupant of the premises, the present tenant being entirely satisfied with his bill. Six reports were made by mail.

In three instances the inspector found that unduly large bills were due to leaking toilets, and full instructions were given for correcting the defect. An extract from one of the three remaining reports will indicate how the Spring Valley Water Company tries to co-operate with consumers in reducing abnormal bills.

"The large water demand appears to be due to a liberal use of standing garden irrigator. These fixtures are notably wasteful, a common practice being to allow them to run for long periods unattended. By test, 3 cubic feet per month per square yard is found to be ample to keep any lawn or garden in good condition. The city parks average this quantity, and their appearance justifies the moderate usage.

"The quantity of water you should use each month can be calculated with reasonable accuracy by allowing 120 cubic feet a month for each person, plus 3 cubic feet a month for each square yard under cultivation.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

THE NEW EPOCH.

By Kate Dunn Ames.

It burst upon us unawares—

An epoch great, too great to span,
A new a finer spirit bears.

The old is dying now. The ban
Grown strong since first the new began

A sleepless wave on sea of tares,

Low crouched it climbed. Strength came, it
ran.

Through dark epoch it made new lairs.

Our mother earth heeds not as page

Records great change or lesser leap.

When cross the veering gale the gage

Of might passed o'er to freedom's keep

Its faith secure, unchanged her sleep!

But heart of man that felt the rage

Took heed, triumphant hope did leap

That right was weighed in freedom's gage.

The Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union reports that it has arranged for a conference with employers this week to adjust differences growing out of the decision of employers to eliminate all overtime. The officers of the union say they do not anticipate any serious difficulty in straightening out the differences with employers.

Brunswick

New Method— Better Tone

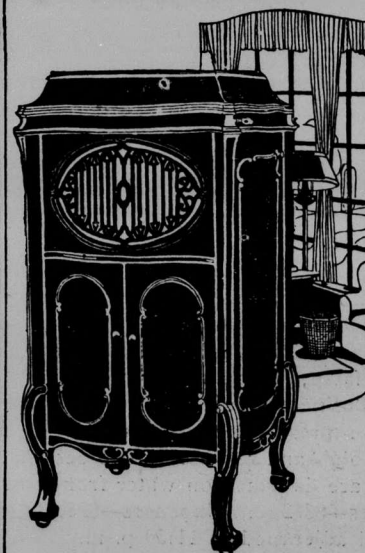
THE Brunswick's new Method of Reproduction assures tone hitherto impossible. And each record is played at its best.

Just a turn of the hand adapts the "Ultona" reproducer to any make of record—presenting the proper diaphragm and needle; its exact position on the record; the precise pressure.

No other phonograph offers the advantages of the Brunswick. Hear it before you buy.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845

623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1418

is to be done by the secessionist pressmen. Instead, the work will be carried by the employing printers of this city to union shops in different parts of the country."

The latest in the situation is the suggestion of Leon Rouse, president of "Big 6," to bring mediators into the conferences between the printers and their employers. The employers have refused, as conferences have not been refused by them, and it is stated that it is believed that nothing would be accomplished by bringing in mediators when the principals on both sides have not refused to enter conferences.

William Green, representing the Printers' League Association and the Periodical Publishers' Association, has been instructed to make a survey of the larger cities of the East as to printing facilities. The following telegram was sent to 30 cities last week: "Advise what facilities you have to publish and bind New York work. State number and kind of presses and binding machinery available. New York work should be done only through our committee and we ask your co-operation."

FAMILY NEEDS OF WORKERS \$2200.

For the use of the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Civil Service Salaries, Dr. Royal Meeker, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has compiled a family budget showing the minimum cost of a "health and decency standard of living" in Washington for the typical family of five. The total cost of this budget, Dr. Meeker's figures show, is a little more than \$2200 per year.

The cost of the same standard of living for a single woman, as ascertained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is \$1083 a year; for a single man, \$1000. Dr. Meeker itemizes the family budget as follows:

Food	\$ 773 93
Clothing—	
Husband	\$121 16
Wife	166 46
Boy (11 years)	96 60
Girl (5 years)	82 50
Boy (2 years)	47 00
	513 72
Housing, fuel and light	428 00
Miscellaneous	546 82
Total	\$2262 47

That this is actually an irreducible minimum is urged by officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees, who cite such items in the budget as an allowance of a quart and one-fourth of milk per day for three little children; 1½ pairs of shoes per year for the father of the family, and one winter union suit each per year for father and mother.

The cost of the budget, Dr. Meeker states, is based upon the actual price of food, clothing, rent and fuel in Washington at the present time as ascertained by several agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics who made separate shopping tours of the city.

IRON TRADES STRIKE.

There has been little change in the situation so far as a settlement of the strike of iron tradesmen is concerned during the past week. The struggle has settled down to a contest between the unions and the large employers over the smaller shops, the unions endeavoring to have them open up and do business and the big employers trying to induce them to remain closed. In this fight the unions have had a little the better of it having succeeded in opening in the neighborhood of half a dozen of the smaller establishments during the past ten days. The large employers, however, are bringing every possible pressure to bear to defeat the efforts of the workers in this connection, even going so far as to approach the banks with requests that they deny money to any establishment which does business with the unions. In some instances these tactics have been successful while in others they have met with failure.

The officers of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council express satisfaction with the situation as a whole and insist that if it is to be a folded arms contest in which a test of endurance is to be had the unions can stand it longer than the employers can, because already expenses which can not be stopped by the employers while closed up are placing some of them in most desperate circumstances and a break must occur sooner or later if these particular establishments are not to be completely ruined.

The large employers are still endeavoring to place blame for the trouble upon the shoulders of officials of the United States Shipping Board and the Navy Department, but these officials strenuously deny that they are in any way to blame and point to the fact that the shipyards in the Northwest are operating under present conditions and without any interference on their part. Congressman John I. Nolan has also made an investigation of the matter in Washington and telegraphs that there is no merit in the contention of the employers that they are hindered from carrying out their agreement by Federal officers and that these officials are perfectly willing that the San Francisco Bay district employers should go ahead and abide by the agreement they entered into with the workers last July.

The truth of the whole matter is that control over the situation rests in the hands of capitalists in the East and the local men have little or nothing to say about it, though, of course, they are not willing to come out and freely admit the facts in this connection and are maintaining a discreet silence.

Approximately 17,000 shoe operatives of the Lynn (Mass.) district have won a fifteen per cent wage increase and a five day working week. The War Savings Societies, of which there are many among the shoe workers, are urging their fellow union members to place a portion of the wage increase in War Savings Stamps as endorsed and advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE.

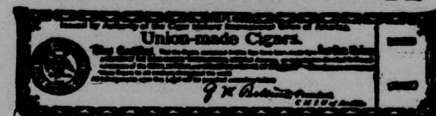
The strike of the Upholsterers' Union against the shops that refused to pay the new wage scale to the women members is still on and the union voted at its last meeting to continue the strike until such time as the employers are willing to meet the very reasonable requirements of the new scale. Rumors are afloat to the effect that a break can be expected on the part of some of the employers within the next few days, and once that break occurs the strikers feel confident it will not be long thereafter until a complete collapse occurs. In the meantime there is no anxiety on the part of the strikers.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

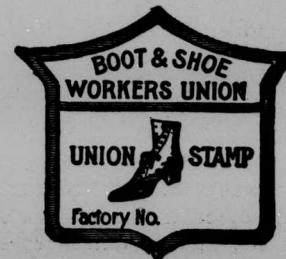
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

HERE'S A DANDY for WINTER WEAR



Union
Stamped

Men's Black Velour Calf Leather Lined Shoes

A splendid wet weather shoe, extra quality Black Velour Calf, Brown Leather lined, Foot-Form shaped toes, Full Weight Double

Soles from toe to heel.

The Price **\$8.00**

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

B KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

San
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The recently-organized fruit workers' union, which has made remarkable progress, is given this advice by Editor Carnine of the Fresno Labor News:

"In spite of your wonderful success—or rather because of your success—you will now enter upon the period in your career as a labor union which will try your metal.

"Open opposition from employers—organized or unorganized—is an easy thing to meet and overcome, compared with those sinister undercurrents which will now appear in your own ranks and which will precipitate upon you issues which must be squarely met.

"All other young organizations have had to meet these issues. You cannot escape. They are inevitable.

"These dangers may be classified under three heads:

"1. The well-intentioned, but poorly-informed member who talks much but thinks not enough.

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It is planned to have the new agreement become effective November 1 and continue for one year. About 3400 men will be affected by the agreement. These men are employed in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada. The agreement was drawn up by representatives of the various electrical workers' unions of the Pacific Coast. The men are now receiving an average of \$6 a day. With the proposed increase they would get \$7 a day.

While the agreement contains no provision for the telephone operators, Vickers explained that it is planned by Julia O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to shortly begin negotiations for a wage scale and working agreement for the telephone operators of the Coast, this agreement to expire at the same time as that of the male employees.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union is hopeful of securing a conference with the Waterfront Employers' Union at an early date for the purpose of discussing terms of settlement of the strike.

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DOLLAR WORTH 37 CENTS.

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Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MURINE
FOR
YOUR EYES
Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

Cal

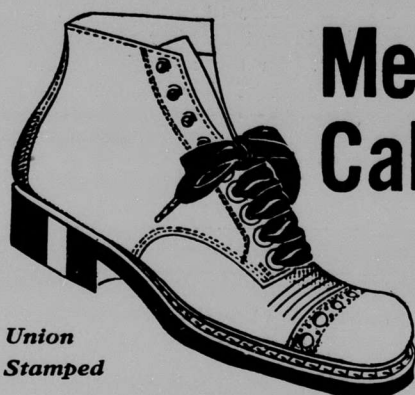


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 14, 1919.

A GRAVE SITUATION
WHY THE MINERS' STRIKE CAME
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
THE MINERS' INJUNCTION
THE WAR IS ON

HERE'S A DANDY for WINTER WEAR



Union
Stamped

Men's Black Velour Calf Leather Lined Shoes

A splendid wet weather shoe, extra quality Black Velour Calf, Brown Leather lined, Foot-Form shaped toes, Full Weight Double Soles from toe to heel.

The Price **\$8.00**

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